The first definite statement of the attitude of the United States toward the Philippines was found in President McKinley's Instructions to the Second Philippine Commission. This was a great state paper prepared by Secretary of War Root. Besides outlining a form of government, it laid down a reasonable and charitable basis for that government. The President, in characteristically tolerant spirit, stated that the government to be established was not designed "for our satisfaction, or for the expression of our theoretical views, but for the happiness, peace, and prosperity of the people of the Philippine Islands, and the measures adopted should be made to conform to their customs, their habits, and even their prejudices, to the fullest extent consistent with the accomplishment of the indispensable requisites of just and effective government."

The Philippine Bill of July I, 1902, added nothing to the enunciation of policy to be found in the President's Instructions to the Commission. It was not until the enactment of the Jones Law on August 29, 1916, that the Congress was afforded an opportunity to state that, "it is, as it has always been, the purpose of the people of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established therein." The Tydings-McDuffie Law of 1934 put the stamp of approval and accomplishment on the principles previously announced in the President's In-

structions and the Jones Law.

It was remarked that a few men have controlled American policy in the Philippines. The statement will bear a little further elucidation.

Governor-General Taft was responsible for the motto, "The Philippines for the Filipinos." The speech in which this phrase was the theme made him popular with the Filipinos and unpopular with the Americans, whereas the reverse was